Mon. Chambers.

An account of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

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THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, NOV. 11.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE, by the citizens of Mecklenburg county. (then including Cabarrus) North-Carolina, on the 20th day of May, 1775.

Estimating this transaction as giving the primary impulse to our national Independence; as directly operative in producing the declaration subsequently made by the Legislature of North-Carolina; then by the Legislature of Virginia; and perfected on the 4th of July, 1776, by our National Congress; it becomes a matter of high importance to establish the fact, that the citizens of Mecklenburg county, through their delegates, on the 20th of May, 1775, drew up, signed, and promulgated a declaration of Independence on the British government, and transmitted the same to the Congress of the U. States for their approbation.

In claiming this as the patriotic achievement of our forefathers, we wish to derogate nought from the patriotism and energy of any state, or of any individual on earth; but at the same time, we feel bound, by the most sacred obligations of truth and justice, to guard this our birth-right with vestal vigilance.

To every ingenuous mind, the difficulty is at once obvious of establishing by *positive* proof, such a transaction, 55 years after its occurrence; when no record of the transaction could *officially* be kept; when a long revolutionary war supervened; the place of its occurrence for a season being in the occupation of the enemy; when all the delegates are in the silent grave, and when the *validity* of the transaction has *never* been called in question until Mr. Jefferson, in a letter of his recently published, pronounced it "a spurious and unjustifiable quiz:"—but difficult as the task may appear, we dread not to meet the closest scrutiny.

The first proof adduced, is a certificate signed by Gen. George Graham, William Hutcheson, Jonas Clark and Robt. Robison, Esq. addressed to, and now, we presume, in the possession of Col. William Polk, of Raleigh. In this they state:—"We certify and on our honor declare, that we were present in the town of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg, on the 19th of May, 1775, when two persons delegated from each captain's company in said county, met: that these said Delegates continued in session until the night of said day: that on the 20th they again met, when several resolves were formed and signed by every member, and were read under the shouts and huzzas of a very large assembly of the citizens of said county; which resolves went to declare themselves and the people of the county, free and independent of the King and parliament of Great Britain. We do certify and declare, that in a few days after, Capt. James Jack, of the town of Charlotte, was engaged to carry the resolves to Congress; and we do know that Capt. Jack executed the trust, &c.

Certificate of Capt. John Simeson, addressed to Col. Wm. Polk:—

He states, "that towards the close of May, 1775, pursuant to orders issued by Col. Thos. Polk to the Captains, to appoint two men from each company to represent them, who drew up the Mecklenburg declaration of Independence: the same committee also appointed 3 men to secure all the military stores for the use of said county. I was under arms near the head of the line, near Col. Polk, and distinctly heard him read a long string of grievances and the said Declaration, and the military order above stated."

The late Rev. Francis Cummins, in a letter to the Hon. Nathaniel Macon, states: "at length, in the same year, 775, the males generally of Mecklenburg county met on a certain day in Charlotte, and from the head of the Court-House stairs proclaimed Independence on English Government, by Col. Thos. Polk, their herald. I was present and saw and heard it; as a young man, I was an agent in these things. Capt. James Jack, then of Charlotte, was sent with an account of these proceedings to Congress, and brought back to the county the thanks of Congress for their zeal and the advice of Congress to be a little more patient, until Congress should take the measures thought to be best."

Capt. James Jack certifies, "That when the Resolutions were agreed on, they were publickly proclaimed from the Court-House door, in the town of Charlotte, and received with every demonstration of joy by the inhabitants. I was then solicited to be the bearer of the proceedings to Congress. I sat out the following month, say June, 1775, and in passing through Salisbury, the General Court was sitting: at the request of the Court, I handed a copy of the resolutions to Col. Cannon, an attorney, and they were read aloud in open Court. I then proceeded to Philadelphia and delivered the Declaration of Mecklenburg Independence of May, 1775, to Richard Caswell and William Hooper, the Delegates to Congress from North-Carolina. Certified before Jon Weston, C. C. O. and James Oliver, attorney at Law, Elbert County, Georgia."

The following certificates, &c. are in my possession:

Wm. S. Alexander, late of Cabarrus county, has certified, "that he was in Philadelphia in the spring of 1775, on a mercantile concern: that on the day General Washington left that city to take command of the American army in the north, he met, in the great concourse on that day assembled, with Capt. James Jack, of Mecklenburg county, who informed him that *that* county had declared themselves independent of the government of Great Britain, and that they had sent him on express, with their declaration, to Congress, and that he had delivered it to our representatives."

The Rev. Humphrey Hunter, late of Lincoln county, in a biographical sketch of his own life, written by himself, on *this* subject states, "that orders were issued by Col. Thos. Polk, that a delegation of two men from each militia company should meet at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 19th May, 1775; who accordingly met:—that Abraham Alexander was appointed Chairman, and John McKnitt Alexander and Ephraim Brevard, Secretaries:—that after a full discussion, a number of resolves were entered into, after which bye laws, &c. were entered into for the government of a standing committee of Public Safety, &c. A select committee was then appointed, to report on the ensuing day a full and definite statement of grievances and a more formal Declaration of Independence:—that on the 20th May, the delegation met; the select committee reported a statement of grievances and a formal Declaration of Independence, written by Doct. Ephraim Brevard, Chairman, and read by him to the Delegates. The resolves, bye-laws and regulations, &c. were read by John McKnitt Alexander, and all approved, without a dissenting voice, and finally the whole was read at the Court-House door to a very large & approving assembly of the citizens. A copy was given in charge to Capt. James Jack, to be presented by him to Congress. On the return of Capt. Jack, he reported that Congress manifested their approbation, but deemed it premature to lay the proceedings *officially* before Congress. I was over 20 years of age and a deeply interested spectator of this transaction."

Gen. Joseph Graham, now of Lincoln County, certifies, "that on the 20th of May, 1775, besides two persons from each militia company, a much larger number of citizens attended in Charlotte than at any former meeting; the news of the battle of Lexington having produced a high excitement. The committee was organized in the Court-House, by appointing Abraham Alexander Chairman, and John Mc Knitt Alexander, Clerk. After a full and free discussion, the question was taken and they resolved to declare themselves independent, and that their proceedings might be more formal, they appointed a select committee of three, viz Doct. Ephraim Brevard, Wm. Cannon, an attorney, the other not recollected, to draft a declaration of Independence. Said committee retired but the delegation continued their deliberations and transacted business of more local concern, until the select committee returned; and Doct. Ephraim Brevard read their report, as nearly as I can recollect, in the very words as we have latterly seen them in print:—the report was unanimously adopted: the whole proceedings were then read at the Court-House door and received with enthusiastic cheers. Thus far I state from personal knowledge and observation. I understood afterwards, that Capt. James Jack, then of Charlotte, went express with the proceedings to Congress, and that on his way, at Salisbury, Mr. Cannon, who was one of the committee who drew the Declaration of Independence, prevailed on Capt. Jack to have the proceedings publickly read, which was done, and was generally highly approved of. But two lawyers, John Dunn and a Mr. Booth, declared the proceedings treasonable and endeavoured to have Capt. Jack detained; but he being well armed, passed on. As soon as intelligence of this reached Charlotte, the chairman of the committee of Public Safety ordered a party of 10 or 12 horsemen to bring said lawyers from Salisbury before said committee, which was immediately effected; and on investigation before said committee, Dunn was discharged, on giving security, and Booth was sentenced to be removed to Camden, S. C. out of the sphere of his influence. My brother, George Graham, and the late Col. John Carruth, were of the party who went on to Salisbury, and *they* and two others of said party took Booth from Charlotte to his place of destination. This was the first military expedition from Mecklenburg in the Revolutionary war, and it is believed to be the first in the Southern States.

Maj. John Davidson, now of Mecklenburg county, certifies, "that two men, chosen from each militia company in the county, met in Charlotte, and after the meeting or delegation was regularly organized, a motion was made to declare ourselves independent of the crown of Great Britain; which was carried. Doct. Ephraim Brevard was then appointed to draw a Declaration of Independence, which he did. James Jack was then appointed to take it on to Congress, with directions to deliver it to our representatives from N. Carolina: when Jack returned, he stated that our Declaration was highly esteemed, but that they thought the measure to be premature. I am confident that the Declaration of Independence, made by the people of Mecklenburg county, was at least twelve months before that made by the Congress of the U. States."

Isaac Alexander, Clerk of the present County Court of Mecklenburg, certifies:—"I was present in Charlotte, on the 19th and 20th of May, 1775, when a regular deputation from each militia company in Mecklenburg county, met to consult and take measures for the peace and tranquility of the citizens; and who, after due consultation, declared themselves absolved from their allegiance from the king of Great Britain, and drew up a Declaration of their Independence, which was unanimously adopted; and employed Capt. James Jack to carry copies thereof to Congress; who accordingly went on with them."

Certificate of Samuel Wilson, of Mecklenburg county, who certifies, "that sometime in May, 1775, a committee from the different militia companies in this county, met in Charlotte and after consulting together, publicly declared their Independence on Great Britain and her Government: this was done before a large collection of people, who highly approved of it. I was then and there present and heard it read from the Court-House door."

Certificate of James Johnson, of Knox county, Tennessee, the original of which is in possession of Doct. J. G. M. Ramsay. He certifies, "that in the month of May, 1775, there were several meetings in Charlotte, on various subjects; but one thing I do positively remember, that Mecklenburg county did meet and have a Convention, declared Independence and sent a man to Philadelphia with the proceedings."

I should have been gratified to have received from Col. William Polk, of Raleigh, a statement on this subject, from a pamphlet published by Mr. Gales in Raleigh, in 1822. I find Col. Polk was present and bears evidence of the Declaration of Independence by the citizens of Mecklenburg at that time, a fact; but was too young to give the proceedings in detail. The fact is what is now denied; his certificate, as is, is therefore important.

There is now a paper in my possession, written and signed by J. M. Alexander, and purports to be "extracts from the old minutes, &c." On is there is no date to show *when* these extracts were made: the introductory part is similar, as far as it goes, to that placed in the hands of Gen. Davie. The resolves entered into, are in this extract noticed as follows: "1st. We, (the county) by a solemn vote, dissolve our allegiance to King George, and the British nation. 2d. Declare ourselves free and independent people, having a right and capable to govern ourselves, as a part of North-Carolina. 3d. In order to have laws as a rule of life, for our future government, we form a code of laws, by adopting our former laws. 4th. And as there was then no officers, civil or military, in our county, we decreed every military officer in the county should hold his former commission and grade, and that every member present shall act as a justice of the peace, hear and determine all controversies, &c. 5th. Many other laws and ordinances, &c. &c. After reading and maturing every part, all passed about 12 o'clock, May 20, 1775. &c. &c. All sent on by Jas. Jack, &c."

I hold these papers, certificates, &c. subject to the inspection of any one desirous to examine them.

From the preceding certificates, it appears most probable that there were drawn up by a select committee, a declaration of grievances and a formal declaration of Independence; which, if so, was the paper sent on by Capt. Jack to Congress; the original of which is lost to us, through the death, shortly afterwards, of Doct. Ephraim Brevard, the chairman of that committee, and by the occupation of Charlotte by Cornwallis, where the Doctor lived and where his papers probably were. But be this as it may, we have an authentic copy of those resolves and bye-laws mentioned in so many of the certificates, in the hand writing of John McKnitt Alexander, and certified by him as Clerk, which had been by him deposited whith General William R. Davie, for the use of some future historian; and after the decease of the General, procured and deposited with us, by Doct. Samuel Henderson, now Clerk of the Superior Court of this county. The resolves, &c. are, viz:

The following resolutions were unanimously ordained:—

1. *Resolved*, That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted, or in any way, form or manner, countenanced the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

2. *Resolved*, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us to the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and abjure all political connection, contract or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

3. *Resolved*, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power other than our God and the General Government of the Congress: to the maintenance of which Independence, we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

4. *Resolved*, As we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military, within this county, we do hereby ordain and adopt, as a rule of life, all, each and every of our former laws, wherein, nevertheless, the crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities or authority therein.

5. *Resolved*, That it is further decreed, that all, each and every military officer in this county is re-instated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations; and that every member present of this delegation shall hereafter be a civil officer, viz: a Justice of the Peace, in the character of a "committee man," to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy, according to said adoption of laws, and to preserve peace, union and harmony in said country, and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America, until more general and organized government be established in this province.

These resolves having been concurred in, bye-laws and regulations for the government of a Standing Committee of Public Safety were enacted and acknowledged, &c. &c. The whole proceedings of the Delegation, though interesting, are too long for this publication; but to show, in accordance with Gen. Joseph Graham's certificate, as to Dunn & Booth, that municipal authority was assumed and acted on by this Committee of Public Safety, I will only copy a certificate now in my possession, viz:

NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY } *Nov. 28, 1775.*

These may certify, to all whom it may concern, that the bearer hereof, William Henderson, is allowed here to be a true friend to liberty and has signed the association.

Certified by ABM. ALEXANDER, *C. M. Of the Committee of P. S.*

Omitting a variety of documents incidentally bearing on the subject of our Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, I will barely advert to *that* which must afford the highest gratification to every citizen of the State of North-Carolina, by placing before them that resolve, or law, which stands the first legislative act on the subject of American Independence, in the United States. This I will copy from the printed Journal of the Provincial Congress of North-Carolina, held at Halifax, on the 4th day of April, 1776. On the 8th of April, a select committee of seven was appointed to take into consideration the usurpations and violences attempted and committed by the King and Parliament of Britain against America, &c. &c. On the 12th of April, the said committee reported a lengthy declaration of usurpations, violences, tyrannies and cruelties, &c &c. and offered the following Resolve:—

Resolved, That the delegates for this colony in the Continental Congress, be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other colonies, in declaring Independence and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony and of appointing delegates, from time to time, to meet the delegates of the other colonies, for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out; which was unanimously concurred in.

[NOTE. The word *Resolved*, was used as the enacting clause to every law passed by this legislature.]

The resolve so highly extolled, of the Virginia Legislature, was on the 15th of May, 1776, over one month after this, from which it evidently emanated. Here, then, we see a document, printed and promulgated to the world under all the solemnities of a law passed by the legislative authority of a State, on the 12th day of May, 1776, and circulated by the members through every section of the State, and being the *first* printed declaration made on the subject in the United States; which I will venture to say, never was reprinted into any publication, historical or periodical, previous to its insertion in the Catawba Journal, of October 19, 1824, at which time, it might be safely asserted, it was not known to one person in each 20,000 of the present citizens of N. Carolina; and it has been lately suggested by some, that there may not be another copy of the Journals of that Legislature to be now found.

In order, then, to invalidate the authenticity of this *first*, this bold and patriotic resolve of our Legislature, which stands and will forever stand, the first *legislative* corner-rock of American Independence, how easy would it be, (were this copy burned,) to revert to Mr. Jefferson's interrogatories and exposition throughout, and pronounce that this too is "a spurious and an unjustifiable quiz," and thus throw a disreputable vesture over that section and those citizens who deservedly stand pre-eminently distinguished for originating that fearless and patriotic declaration, which only has been and hereafter only can be imitated, until despotism ceases to oppress the human race.

If Mr. Jefferson were living, I should feel bound to investigate his letter, with that reprehension it appears to merit; but he is now in the silent tomb—calm be his repose. I feel no disposition to disturb the sanctuary of the grave:—"to err is human frailty,"

is a shade blended with the highest human attainments. Let us rather view Mr. Jefferson's denial of this our birthright, as the result of a kind providence, enabling us, before it is yet too late, to establish our just claim to these patriotic deeds of our fathers and of placing them safe where misfortune cannot tarnish, nor even the malignant breath of envy blast this our noblest boast, the fairest inheritance of an American citizen.

JOSEPH McKNITT ALEXANDER.

P. S. Should not some measure be taken to perpetuate these evidences of our Declaration of Independence, and render them more perpetual than the short lived existence of newspaper publications?

THE MECHANIC.

Let us support those who support us.

The principles of political economy which would lead the inhabitants of a nation to support its own industry, in preference to the adventitious industry of foreigners, may with the same propriety be applied to small communities. The inhabitants of a city, a town or a village, are each interested in supporting the industry of their own particular section of the country. A village hatter will find it to his advantage to buy his shoes of the village shoemaker, even if he is compelled to pay a trifle more than he would have to do elsewhere—because he is putting into the hands of the shoemaker wherewith to buy a hat: he is leaving his money near home, it will find its way to his own drawer, which would not be the case if he had sent it away, and bought his shoes at a distance. Suppose the united body of mechanics in this town should resolve to purchase all their wearing apparel in the city, would not our merchants and tailors be compelled to seek another place of residence? Now it is a fact that merchants and tailors live like other people—eat as much—and are as good citizens as any other class of men; and were they compelled to seek another place to earn a livelihood, every class of mechanics who help to clothe, and the farmer who feeds them, would sensibly feel their loss. It is even so with every member of the community. No one can live without the help of his neighbor, but all thrive by mutual encouragement. And furthermore, there is as much need of looking to the exportation and importation of a village as of a nation. Why does one town thrive and its inhabitants grow rich, while another of the same size is poorer this year than it was last? Simply because it imports more than it exports—or, in other words, it has every thing to buy and nothing to sell.

To this important subject there is too little attention paid by people generally. The advantage of encouragement to home mechanics and laborers is overlooked; and the result of sending away the circulating medium is not sufficiently considered. Money sent to any distant place to purchase any articles that may be manufactured at home, is like money sent to foreign ports to purchase articles that may be obtained at the hands of the United States.—In one case it is lost to the country—and in both has the same effect on the community which is drained.

Oswego Gazette.

Grating Nutmegs.—It is a fact well known to most house-keepers, that in grating a nutmeg, if we begin at the end next to the stem, it will generally be hollow all the way through, and is very liable to break, whereas, if we begin at the other end it will continue sound to the last. The editor of the Springfield Republican, seeing this fact noticed in some paper, asks an explanation, and says it exceeds his comprehension how the mere beginning at one end or the other of the nutmeg, should make it hollow or sound. We think we can enlighen him on this subject. The centre of a nutmeg is composed chiefly of a mass of fibres united and held together at the stem end. If grated first at that end, they are cut off at the point of union and thus liberated so that they come out and make the nutmeg hollow; but if grated at the other end, they continue to be held firmly in their place and the nutmeg consequently remains sound.

Mass Spy.

A good day's work.—At Shutesbury, on Wednesday last, Sept. 29, Mrs. Bogne, on the anniversary of her birth day, at the completion of her *ninety fifth year*, spun *fifty four* knots of woollen yarn, of a superior quality. Such women were our mothers! How many of the younger portion of their descendants at the present day can equal this performance! *ibid.*

Important to Lawyers.—The Court of the King's Bench lately decided in England that where an Attorney accepts a retainer for managing a case, he is bound to carry it to trial, even though his client may not furnish him with sufficient funds at the time.

Mail Contracts.—We understand verbally, but from a source we think to be relied upon, that Messrs. *Saltmarsh & Co.* have again obtained the contract for carrying the Mail, on the main route, from Petersburg to Fayetteville; and that they have also got the line from Norfolk to Fayetteville, now run by Mr. *Thompson*. Mr. *Williams* succeeded in getting his Salisbury rout, and Mr. *Dilliard* also obtained his Newbern line. We are sorry to learn that Mr. *Moring* failed in securing his line from this City to Hillsboro,' and Greensborough, because he is a faithful public servant and a worthy man. We do not know who supersedes him.—*Register.*

New Echota, Oct 1.

The United States troops have again lately scoured the gold mines. At the upper mines, we understod, they arrested upwards of one hundred, including whites and Cherokees. The Indians were released on the ground, after being kept under guard one night, and peremptorily forbidden to dig any more. The whites were driven across the Chestitee, and they also were released. At the Six's no Cherokee was arrested, but they were ordered to desist digging. It now appears plainly, that our *Great Father* considers us in the light of intruders.

A few weeks ago, the principal Chief received a communication from the Secretary of War, through the Agent, which we presume was intended for the benefit of the Cherokee people. It has not yet been sent to us for publication. The honorable Secretary says, you might as well expect to see young turkies domesticated, as to see the Indians become civilized where they are. "True enough," says one of our Cherokee correspondents, "if you are continually setting dogs and saucy boys upon them."

Cherokee Phenix.

Domestic Cottons.—A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser states, that within the last three months, some *thousands of tons* of merchandise have been imported in our ships from Calcutta, three-fourths of the bulk of which consist of raw materials for the use of our manufactories in this vicinity, and upon which the ship owners have a freight of 25 or 30 dollars per ton, and the importers 20 to 40 per cent. profit; and that, what is more to be noted and wondered at, a part of these very cargoes have been *paid for by our cotton manufactures*, sold in Calcutta at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent. The instances of profitable shipments of our coarse cottons to India, he adds, are not one or two, but *many*. The intrinsic superiority of our "domestics" to the "India cottons," is now almost as well understood and appreciated by the natives of Hindostan as by those of New England.

The Ohio Canal loan of six hundred thousand dollars has been taken by Messrs. Prime, Ward, King & Co. of New York, at the price of $117 57 for each hundred dollars of six per cent. stock. The stock is payable at the pleasure of the State, after 1850, and the rate is equal to an interest of about 4½ per cent. The aggregate offers amounted to nearly six millions of dollars.

Motes and Beams.—An honest man remarkable for the singularity and doggedness of his opinions, had been several times on a jury, and always entertained notions of law and justice totally at variance with the judge and his brother jurors. One of the judges asked him how it was possible that *always* gave so much trouble to the court. He replied with the utmost gravity, "I don't know how it is; but it always happens to be my misfortune to be on a jury with *eleven obstinate men.*"

Taken by surprise.—At the time when Mr. Peale was exhibiting his beautiful picture of the Court of Death in Boston, he sent the late Rev. Dr. Osgood a ticket, on which was inscribed, "admit the bearer to the Court of Death," the old gentlemen never having heard of the picture, was utterly confounded. "I expected to go before long," said he—"but I was not prepared for so *abrupt* a summons."

Bowing is a science by itself; and must be closely attended to by those who would, by turning and twisting themselves, keep in the sunshine of fashion. Bow *very* reverently to a million of dollars, most respectfully to a hundred thousand, courteously to fifty thousand, civilly to ten thousand, coldly to five thousand, and never know poverty by sight.

From the Baltimore American.

CHOCTAWS.—The treaty recently concluded with this tribe of Indians, by the Secretary of War and Gen. Coffee, has afforded the administration prints matter of exultation, some of which affirm that it "will effectually silence the opposition in relation to what is termed the Indian question." We sincerely hope that the treaty is such as will not only receive the sanction of the Senate, but the approbation of the American people—but as the whole terms of the treaty are yet unknown to the public, the rejoicing of the Jackson editors appears to us to be premature. So far as the conditions have been made known, they appear to be

1st. That such portion of the Choctaw nation as agree to remove, shall have the same quantity of land assigned to them west of the Mississippi that they relinquish—those refusing to remove, to become free simple owners of their present lands.

2d. That the expenses of removing the emigrants are to be paid by the United States, and that they are to be supported for twelve months in their habituation.

3d. That they are to receive annually for twenty years, the sum of $20,000, making in the gross four hundred thousand dollars, as a gratuity.

Although nothing is said about paying them for their present improvements, yet we presume this condition will be found in the treaty. The number of the Choctaws is said to be about 12,000.

Many powerful objections were urged against the passage of the Indian bill—among them its injustice, and the great expense which would be incurred by the United States. The expense, as estimated by Mr. Everett, exceeded twenty four millions of dollars.—This estimate was ridiculed by the administration editors, and the impression was endeavoured to be produced, that the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, appropriated to this purpose by the bill passed at the last session would be nearly sufficient to accomplish the object; and we remember to have seen a calculation, based on what were termed official documents, by which the whole expenditure was set down at a little more than two millions. Our readers will remember that the whole number of Indians contemplated to be removed by the bill of last session, was about 75,000. Now, taking the terms granted to the Choctaws, (which are said to be advantageous to us,) let us see what will be the result, if the residue of the Indian tribes should be removed on the same conditions.

To 12,000 Choctaws we give *four hundred thousand dollars* to induce them to remove. The Choctows compaise, say one sixth of the whole of the Indians to be removed. The whole sum then to be paid, in the way of *donation* will be *two millions four hundred thousand dollars!* This is exclusive of the expenses enumerated by Mr. Everett. But it is not probable that the Cherokees will relinquish on such easy terms, as they are more civilized, and have lands which abound in gold ore. We thus see that the *gratuities* alone will amount to about five times the sum appropriated last session, and that the estimate made by Mr. Everett is likely to fall short of the actual result.

But, according to the stipulations with the Choctaws, (if they be correctly reported) a portion only of that nation may remove, and become entitled to the annuity, whilst the residue may remain on their lands and enjoy them in fee simple right. This appears to us a curious provision, and we suspect the terms of the treaty must have been misreported, otherwise the very object for which the bill of last session was passed would be defeated.

We are told in some of the administration prints that the sale of the lands to be obtained under this treaty, will more than cover all expenses, and that the government will thus be a gainer by the transaction. It may be so—but we shall presently see a claim to these lands set up by the states in which they lie, and congress will be importuned to relinquish them, and thus they will form a subject of contention.

In removing the Indians with their assent, it is the duty of government to act towards them justly, and to provide for them comfortably; and, did a necessity for their removal exist, we should not demur to the amount which it might cost the nation. But, as we believe that the urgency for their removal springs from motives of cupidity, we cannot see the justice of heavily taxing the whole country for the immediate advantage of a small portion; and that too, at a time when the President has refused aid to works of national importance on the ground that money could not be spared from the treasury. The expulsion of the Indians from Georgia would be a profitable business to that state, as the lands would become the property of the state; we are, therefore, not surprised that such great solicitude on the subject should be manifested by her citizens—but it is a question requiring the deliberate examination of other sections of the Union, whether Georgia should be gratified at the present time and at the proposed cost, even if it could be done without doing violence to the rights of the Indians.

We have no doubt the Indian question will form a prominent subject of discussion at the ensuing session of Congress. The Indian bill was passed at the last session by a small majority, although the whole executive influence is said to have been exerted in its favour, and a system of bargain or compromise resorted to, not very creditable to the representatives of a free and intelligent people. We are induced to believe that the spirit of party will not so far predominate at the approaching session, as to blind the judgments of members, or induce them to relinquish their consciencious convictions to subserve the views of the President.

From the National Gazette.

O. P. Q., the shrewd correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, in a letter dated September 3d, holds this language—

"To day the streets of the capital are lined with troops and National Guards. To-day there is an anxiety in every countenance, and apprehension in every family. To-day commerce is suspended—the Funds are falling still lower in value, and there exits much agitation and alarm. You will be sorry to hear this, and you will be anxious to learn the reason. Then listen to me a few minutes, and I will tell you the whole truth."

"Well, then, 'the people, are not satisfied! You ask me why? I will tell you. The people fought to establish a principle, to overturn a dynasty, and to get rid of a system. The principle was the sovereignty of the people, the dynasty was that of the Bourbons, and the system was that of the Monarchy. The people generally feel that the actual Government neither understands the power, the wishes, nor the wants of those who made the Revolution; and the Government, in its turn thinks that the violence of the workmen, their menaces, their illegal acts, riotous assemblies and processions, and refusal to return to order and peace, proceed from mistaken notions, or from the impulsion given to them by wicked and unprincipled men, by disappointed Royalists, discharged Placemen, ex-Peers, ex-Deputies, and ex Courtiers, and that there are no real grievances of which the workmen can justly complain."

"'The people' are not satisfied with the present Ministers!! You must not judge of a French by an English mob. Ask a set of Wapping workmen or Thames street coal-heavers who are the Ministers, and they will not understand your question. But ask the same class of men in Paris, and they will not only tell you their names, but they will give you an outline of their characters. They all know that the Minister of Finance [Baron Louis] was Minister of Finance under Louis XVIII. They all know that Count de Mole is not at heart either a Republican or a zealous Liberal. They all know that he protested but a few years back in favor of the doctrine of legitimacy, and that he abhorred as 'damnable and heretical' the 'dogma' of the sovereignty of the people. They all know the Duke of Broglie is nothing more than an English Lord Grey, or rather a Lord Dudly—very respectable and very worthy men, but not men suitable to the new state of France and to the new principle which has been established.—They all know that M. Chardel is only Director of the Posts *ad interim*, and they feel persuaded that Gen. Gerard will not long remain at the Department of War. They all know that M. Guizot is not a good Minister of the Interior, and that France requires more to-day than doctrines and metaphysics. They all know that there have been renewed troubles at Nismes! disturbances at Amiens—dissatisfaction at Rochefort! riots at Befort—and downright military insurrection at Metz, Sarreguemines, and Bont-a-Moresson; and that M. Guizot looks on, and says these are evils which will correct themselves. This philosophical indifference, or indolence and inaction, do not suit the people; and they are therefore not satisfied with the present Ministers.

The people are dissatisfied with the non dissolution and even non approaching dissolution of the present Chamber of Deputies!

"This is the greatest of all existing evils, and it must be redressed! France is governed by a new King, by a new Chamber of Peers; for all those created by the Ex-Monarch have ceased to exercise their functions, being deprived of the Peerage; but yet France has the old Chamber of Deputies. This is unjust and dangerous. Under the old system, France was very glad to have such men in the Chamber as M. Royer Collard, M. Vatismesnil, M. Martignac, and M. Debelleyne! These gentlemen were called Constitutional Royalists. They opposed the Extreme Droite, and they did well. But to day there is no extreme Droite to oppose. These men are running off to their chateaus in La Vendee or to Spain—to England or Fribourg. The air of France, and especially of Paris, is too liberal for them; there is too much oxygen and too little of nitrogen, and they are afraid of dysentery! Well, then, these men must be replaced in the Chamber, and who will be sent to replace them? That will depend on the qualifications of the electors and the elected. But if the millions are to decide, their places will be supplied by young men, talented men, of the new system, men of about thirty years of age, men who have no old prejudices to lose, and who adopt not merely cheerfully, but who adore the new order of things. The people then ask with reason, how can these 150 new men act with the 280 old ones? There will be no harmony—no union—and the Ministry of 1830 will have to deplore, in the words of the eloquent Martignac, "that it marches in the midst of anarchy." The people require the dissolution of the present Chamber, after it shall have voted the Budget, and passed a law of Elections. These measures might be accomplished in fourteen days, and six weeks France might have a new Chamber. The new Chamber might confirm or repeal the new law of Elections, or might amend it."

There is an eloquent eulogy on newspapers in one of the Boston Journals. "A hint read in a newspaper, the writer, *may* influence a thoughtless mother in the education of her child, and new energies may be developed in the child, and new objects given to the energies—she in her turn becomes a mother, and *her* children derive a benefit from the original caution that arrested the attention of the grandmother. This may be 'of the stuff that dreams are made of'—but we *will* hope that the newspaper press, with all its errors, and neglect, does much for human knowledge, and human happiness. How heedlessly we read the newspapers! We glance our eyes over the marriages and deaths, and seeing no acquaintance there we think no more of them. Yet what depth of human suffering are conveyed in the tidings we read so coldly! The bride has left the home of her youth, the protection of a father's roof, and thrown her all of happiness into the hands of man—life, oh, infinitely more than life, risked on the 'hazard of a die;' and God, God only, knows whether it will be for good or evil. But what have we to do with her hopes, her fears, the world bathed in the sunlight it will never wear again, even if her bright perspective do not prove *all* a delusion? What to us are the emotions of a spirit, burdened with the excess of our strange nature's quivering happiness?' We only read in a newspaper that she is married. We only see that Mr. Such-a-one is dead, and left a widow and children to mourn his loss—'What think we of the long, midnight vigils,—the heart breaking tears, the grasping farewell, the lonely spirit sinking under the strong grasp of passionate despair!'"

Phila. Inquirer.

Gen Lafayette.—We have been favored, says the *National Intelligencer*, with the following translation of a letter from this venerable patriot, to his frend General Bernard of this city. The noble and distinguished part which he bore in the recent events in France, has invested his opinions, and every thing which concerns him, with fresh interest; we therefore publish every thing from him with increased pleasure, as it is received, by our readers with eagerness.

Paris, Aug. 17. 1830.—How much I should wish to be with you, my dear General, to rejoice together in the result of this last glorious and virtuous Revolution. The People alone have achieved the whole; they have shown themselves as great in the victory, as daring and interpid during the struggle.—Bodies of contageous mechanics were led by young students, and chiefly by pupils of the Polytechnique School, who were far more admirable than I could express. Our losses, during these three bloody days, have been great; those of our adversaries have been considerable. No sooner was a regiment engaged in the streets to carry off the barricades than new ones were thrown up in their rear. The attacks on the Louvre, Tuilleries, and Hotel de Ville, were made with incredible valor. Levasseur was severely wounded, but we shall save him. It was, on the morning of the third day, established in the Hotel de Ville which had been taken and re-taken; and the tri-colored flag was waving over our heads. The King having halted at Rambouillet with 10 or 12,000 men, I ordered from 15 to 20,000 Parisans to march against him; the enemy retreated. Afterwards, the Count d'Artois and family reached the port of embarkation, under the escort of our commiaries, without receiving the least insult during their journey through the French territory.

The National Guard is organizing throughout France. The King we have elected is patriotic and popular. I would not say, as has been reported, that this is the best of Republics, but I do say that it is a very republican monarchy, susceptible of improvement.

Adieu, my dear General. I love you and embrace you with all my heart.

LAFAYETTE.

The consumption of gin in England during the year 1829 is stated at 24,000,000 gallons. A London editor puts this item before his readers in an impressive shape whom he informs them that gin enough had been drunk within the year "to form a river a yard deep, twenty yards wide, and five miles in length."

Legislature of Georgia.—On Monday last the 18th inst. both branches of the General Assembly, met at the State House and organized, by the choice of Thomas Stocks, of Greene, as President of the Senate, and Asbury Hull, of Clark, as Speaker of the House of Representatives; Mr. John A. Cuthbert was elected Secretary of the Senate, and Mr. Dawson Clerk of the House.

Milledgeville Journal.